## ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT DISAPPROVES OF THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

He Objects Chiefly to the French Spotts tion and Other Claims, and Defends His Exercise of the Veto Power-The House Sustains the Veto by a Vote of 170 to 39. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The President sent to the House of Representatives this afternoon a message vetoing the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. He replies briefly to the criticisms of his exercise of the veto power, and says he has hurried the preparation of the message in order that Congress may take action in the matter without delay. The ground for the veto is the provision for the payment of the French spollation claims. The

To the House of Representatives: bill numbered 8,203, entitled 'An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 36, 1.06, and for prior years, and for other

message is as follows:

To the extent that the Constitution has devolved upon the President a participation in legislation, I suppose his action on bills presented to him for approval involves a duty to be performed, like others pertaining to his office, with care and circumspection, and in full view of his responsibility to the people and his obligation to subserve the public welfare. It is difficult to understand why, under the Constitution, it should be necessary to submit the proposed legislation to executive scrutiny and approval except to invoke the excrcise of executive judgment and invite independent executive action. The unpleasant incidents which accompany the use of the veto power would tempt its avoidance if such a course did not involve an abandonment of constitutional duty, and an assent to legislation for which the Executive is not willing to

share the responsibility.
"I regret that I am constrained to disapeve an important appropriation bill so near the close of the present session of Congress, I have, however, by immediate action after the receipt of the bill endeavored to delay as little as possible a reconsideration of this proposed legislation, though I am thus obliged content myself with a less complete explanation of my objections than would otherwise

"This bill is in many of its features far re moved from a legitimate deficiency bill, and it contains a number of appropriations which seem to me to be exceedingly questionable. Without noticing in detail many of these tiems, I shall refer to two of them which, in my judgment, justify my action in the prem-

"The bill appropriates \$1,027,314.09 for s partial payment upon claims which originated in depredations upon our commerce by French cruisers and vessels during the closing years of the last century. They have become quite familiar to those having Congressional experience, as they have been pressed for recognience, as they have been pressed for recogni-tion and payment, with occasional intervals of repose, for nearly 100 years. These claims are based upon the allegations that France being at war with England, selzed and condemned many American vessels and cargoes, in viola-tion of the rules of international law and treaty provisions, and contrary to the duty she owed to our country as a neutral power and to our citizens; that by reason of these acts claims arose in favor of such of our citizens as were damnified against—the French nation, which claims our tovernment attempted to enforce. damnified against the French nation, which claims our tovernment attempted to enforce, and that in concluding a treaty with France in the year 1800 these claims were abandoned or relinquished in consideration of the relinquishment of certain claims which France charged acades to

against us.

"Upon these statements it is insisted by those interested that we as a nation have reased a benefit in our escape from these French demands against us through the abandonment the claims of our citizens against France, c Government being equitably bound as be-cen itself and its citizens to pay the claims

the Government being equitably bound as between sitself and its citizens to pay the claims thus relinouished.

"I do not understand it to be asserted that there exists any legal liability against the Government on account of its relation to these claims. At the term of the Supreme Court just insished the Chief Justice, in an opinion concerning them and the action of Congress in appropriating for their payment, said: We think that payments thus prescribed to be made were purposely brought within the category of payments by way of gratuity-payments of grave and not of right.

"From the time the plan was conceived to charge the Government with the payment of these claims they have abided in the atmosphere of controversy. Every proposition presented in their support has been stoutly disputed, and every inference suggested in their favor has been promptly challenged.

"Thus, inasmuch as it must, I think, be conceded that if a state of war existed between our country and France at the time these depredations were committed, our Government was not justified in claiming indemnity for our citizens." It is asserted that we were at the time ac-

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It is asserted that we were at the time actually emission in war with the French nation. This position seems to be sustained by an opinion of the Attorney-tieneral of the United States, written in 1708, and by a number of decisions of the Supreme Court delivered soon after that time. We had certainly abrogated treaties with France, and our cruisers and armed ships were roaming the seas, capturing the vessels and property.

So also when it is asserted that the validity "So also when it is asserted that the validity of these claims was acknowledged in the treaty negotiations by the representatives of France, their declarations to a contrary purport are exhibited. And when it is alleged that the abandonment of these claims against France was in consideration of great benefits to the Government, it is as confidently alleged that they were in point of fact abandoned because their enforcement was hopeless, and that even if any tenent really accrued to us by insistence upon their restlictment in the course of diplomatic negotiation, such result gave no pretext for taxing the Government with liability to the claim ints.

for taxing the Government with liability to the claim ints.

"Without noticing other considerations and contentions arising from the alleged origin of these caims, a brief reference to their treatment in the past and the development of their presentation may be useful and pertinent.

"It is, I believe, somewhat the fashion in interested quarters to speak of the failure by the Government to pay these claims as such neglect as amounts to regulation and a denial of justice to citizens who have suffered. Of course, the original claimants have for years been beyond the reach of relief; but as their descendants in each generation become more numerous, the volume of advocacy importunity, and accusation correspondingly increases. If injustice has been done in the refusal of these claims, it began early in the present century, and may be charged against than we can be with the facts involved, and whole honesty and sense of right ought to be secure from suspicion.

"As early as 1802 a committee of the House of Repleasnatives reported the facts converted with these claims, but apparently

whose honesty and sense of right ought to be secure from suspicion.

"As early as 1802 a committee of the House of Repicesentatives reported the facts connected with these claims, but apparently without recommendation. No action was taken on the report. In 1803 a resolution declaring that indemnity ought to be paid was negatived by a vote of the same body. A favorable committee report was made in 1807, but it seems that no legislative action resulted. In 1818 an adverse report was made to the Scanta, followed by the passage of a resolution declaring that the relief asked by the memorialists and petitioners ought not to be granted. In 1822, and again in 1824, adverse committee reports on the subject were made to the House, concluding with similar resolutions.

"The presumption against these claims arising from such unfavorable reports and resolutions, and from the failure of Congress to provide for their payment at a time so near the events upon which they were based, cannot be destroyed by the interested cry of injustice and neglect of the rights of our citizens. Until 1846 these claims were from time to time pressed upon the attention of Congress, with varying fortunes, but never with favorable legislative action. In that year, however, a bill was passed for their ascertainment and satisfaction, and So.000.000 was appropriated for their payment. This bill was vetoed by President Poli, who declared that he could perceive is leval or equitable ground upon which this appropriation can rest. This veto was sevaluated by the House of Representatives.

"Nito years afterward, and in 1855, another bill was passed similar to the one last mentioned, and appropriating for the settlement of this claim a like sum of money. This bill was also veteed, President Fierce concluding a thorough discussion of its demertia with these words." In view of what has been said, there

bill was passed similar to the one last mentioned, and appropriating for the settlement of this claim a like sum of money. This bill was also veteed, President Pierce concluding a thorough discussion of its demerits with these world: In view of what has been said, there would seem to be no ground on which to base a liability of the United States are to the considered the insurer and the guaranter of all claims of whatever nature which any individual citizen may have against a foreign nation. This veto was also sustained by the House of Representatives.

"I think it will be found that in all bills proposed for the nayment of these claims the sum to be appropriated for that purpose did not exceed \$5,000,000. It is now estimated that those already passed upon, with those still pending for examination in the Court of Claims, may amount to \$25,000,000. This indicates either that the actual sufferers or those hearer to them in lime and blood than the present claimsnit, underestimated their leases, or that there has been a great development in the manner of their presentation.

Notwith-tanding persistent chorts to secure payment from the Government and the payment of their presentation.

The House took a recess until 10 A. M. Monday. The House took a recess until 10 A. M. Monday.

importunity of those interested, no appropriation has ever been made for that purpose except a little more than \$1,300,000, which was placed in the General Deficiency, bill in the very last hours of the seaston of Congress on March 3, 1891.

"In the long list of beneficiaries who are provided for in the bill new before me, on account of these claims, 152 represent the owners of ships and their cargoes and 186 those who lost as insurers of such vessels or cargoes. These insurers, by the terms of their policies, undertook and agreed to hear and take upon themselves all risks and perils of the seas, men-of-war, fire, enemies, rovers, thieves, jettlson, letters of mark and counter-mark, roprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints, and detainments of all kings, princes, or people of what nation, condition, or quality seever.

"The premiums received on those policies were large and the losses were precisely those within the cottempiation of the insurers. It is well known that ti-business of insurence is entered upon with a capeciation that the premiums received—if wall losses and yield a profit to the insurer of the insurers of the premiums received—if wall losses and yield a profit to the insurence claimants.

is entered upon with in expectation that the premiums received—it vall losses and yield a profit to the ins and different wall losses and yield a profit to the ins and different wall losses and yield without any showin business did not result in a profit to trance claimants. It is proposed that he ethinent shall indemnify them against the precise risks they undertook, notwithstanding the fact that the money appropriated is not to be paid except by way of gratuity payments as of grace and not of right. The appropriations to indemnify against insurance losses rest upon weaker grounds, it seems to me, than those of owners, but in the light of all the facts and circumstances surrounding these spollation claims, as they are called, none of them in my opinion should be paid by the Government.

"Another item in this bill which seems to me especially objectionable is an appropriation in favor of Charles P. Chouteau, survivor, &c. of \$174.455.75, in full satisfaction of all claims arising out of the construction of the ironclad steam battery Etlah. The contract for the construction of this lattery was made by the Government with Charles W. McCord during the war, and he was to be paid therefor the sum of \$386,000. He was paid this aum and \$210,001 for extras, and in May, 1803, gave his receipt in full. The assignee of McCord in benkruptcy assigned to Chouteau and his associates in 1868 all claims of McCord against the United States for the precise extras for which he had receipted in full two years before.

"Chouteau brought suit in the Court of

for which he had receipted in full two years before.

"Chouteau brought suit in the Court of Claims for such extras and was defeated. I cannot gather from the facts I have been able to collect concerning this appropriation that it is justified on any ground. In 1891 my immediate predecessor vetoed a bill allowing the matter to be examined again by the Court of Claims. If the additional payment proposed in this bill was made, the cost of the battery in question would be almost double that of the contract price.

question would be aimed to submit this incomplete contract price.

"I have determined to submit this incomplete presentation of my objections to this bill at once, in order that the Congress may act there on without embarrassment or the interruption of plans for an early adjournment.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Fexecutive Mansios, June 6, 1836."
The vote was not unexpected, although there is a feeling in the Senate that, hasmuch as the Court of Claims has adjudicated the claims for which provision was made in this bill, Congress should be permitted to pay them. Especially is this claimed to be true of the French snollation chaims. Provision has been made to meet the situation. Another bill, omitting these items, has been propared, and will, it messible, be passed in both Heuses, so that it may be sent to the President on Monday.

The Vote Was 170 to 39-Four Democrate

WASHINGTON, June 6.-Speaker Reed this afternoon laid before the House the President's veto of the General Deficiency bill and it was read. From the applause which swept over the hall at the close of the reading it was apparent that the message met nearly general approval. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) said that he would move to pass the bill over the President's veto, and, if that failed, then he would ask the Speaker to recognize him to move to suspend the rules and pass a deficiency bill, omitting from it the items objected to by the President, which could be sent to the Executive for action to-night.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Pa.)-It requires two-thirds vote to suspend the rules. Suppose the House does not pass the bill over the veto and then refuses to vote to suspend the rules, where will

Mr. Cannon-Oh, well, if we can't pass a bill providing for the necessary expenses of the Government without loading it down with 700 claims, then there is nothing but an honest, wholesome public sentiment to fall back upon [Applause.]

Mr. Mahon (Rep. Pa.), Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, who led the fight for the adoption of the claims in the bill when it came back from the Senate, said that against the centleman at the other end of the avenue Webster, Calhoun, and Clay, that this nation, not as a grace or a bounty, but as a bounden duty, should pay these claims. He preferred, he said, to take Instructions on legal matters from Webster or Clay rather than from Cleveland. The question, Mr. Mahon said, was not one for the President to determine, and he proposed for himself to stand by the dignity of the House, which had voted to pay these claims. The President had not only repudiated his own party, but now proposed to rejudiate the courts and Congress. "If we are to allow him to dictate what bills Congres shall pass and what it shall not, we might as well quit and go home."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O) said he did not know which most to admire the enormous ca-

shall not, we might as well out and so home."

Mr. Gresvenor (Rep., O.) said he did not know which most to admire, the enormous capacity of the President to write such a message within the brief period which had elabesed since the bill was presented to him, or the marvellous resources of the Committee on Appropriations, which enabled the gentleman from lilinois to bring immediately to the attention of the flouse a bill prepared to fit the veto, it showed that we had a great country and were equal to any emergency. [Laughter.] Mr. Grosvenor criticised the veto for the errors of fact which he alleged it contained, and in conclusion sad:

"This particular occupant of the executive chair has done more to bring into disrepute and unpopularity in the United States the power conferred on the President to veto bills than all of his predecessors combined. Because he has defied public opinion, he has defied the orinion of the law-making branch of the Government, he has defied the popinion, he has done it so originate money bilis; and he has done it so often that the people of this country are delighted to think that they may count on the fingers of their two hands and with a surplus left over the months that he can thus tyramize over the people's wishes in this regard. He has made more vetoes, ten to one, than all of his predecessors combined; and I suppose he justifies it under his statement in the message sent here a few days ago, in which he says that patriotism is at a low ebb. But it will be news to the country that this President is now uppholding the flag of patriotism." [Apolause.]

Messrs. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) and Sayers (Dem., Tex.) approved the veto, and Mr. Brumm (Rep., Ph.), Charman of the Coumittee on Claims, approved the veto, and Mr. Brumm (Rep., Ph.), Charman of the Coumittee on Claims, approved the veto, and surprised on the billingsgate the President indulges in, the statement he makes about the claims are facts."

Mr. Nayers sharply called him to order for his langage.

Mr. Sayers sharply caused nim to order for his language.

Mr. Brumm resented the call with considerable heat, saying that he was responsible for his utterances at all proper times and places.

Mr. Sayers - Foon! The gentleman's responsibility don't amount to anything.

"It amounts to as much as yours does!" shouted the angry Pennsylvanian.

Mr. Sayers, taking the floor when Mr. Brumm had closed, said: "The language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was not only ungarinmentary but indecent. I must protest against the use of such language with regard to the Preside t."

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Mr. \ \( \) lills (Rep., Del.)—Why does not the gentlem h protest against the moral lectures which ithe President delivers to Congress and the inshuations he makes in them?

Mr. Sayers—I do not understand that he has delivered any lectures. He has simply discharged his constitutional obligation.

Mr. Cannon, closing the debate, said he had generally differed from the President upon his official acts, but always respectfully. In this case he was compelled to approve, especially as in his opinion the vetoed hill was a "whitened sepulchre, filled with dead men's bones." [Approximately all the president, refusing to pass the bill over his veto. The negative vote was east by the following:

Republicans—Messra. Adams (Pa.), Anderson, Arnon (Pa.), Arnold (R.), Advend, Rager (S. H.).

The negative vote was cast by the following:
Republicans—Messra Adams (Pas, Anderson, Arnod (Pas), Argold (R. L.), Atwood, Baser N. H.,
Inutelle, Israer, Fairchild, Gardner, Chicon, Origwold, Grout, Grow, Harmer, Hartman Henry (on),
Howell furley Johnson (Cal.), Knox, Mahany, Mahon, Millikeu, Moody, Reyburn, Sighth (Ht.), Sperry,
Democrats—Messrs, McDearmon, Meredith, Richardson, and Rick.
Silverite—Mr. Newlands.

AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

The Minority of the House Committee Argue that It Did Not Benefit Our Trade, WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The minority mem bers of the Ways and Means Committee submitted to the House to-day their report on the subject of reciprocity and commercial treaties. The report criticises the reciprocity provision of the Tariff act of 1890, and characterizes it as a system of arbitrary retaliation rather than a plan of reciprocal trade. It regards the policy of that act in this respect as contrary to the spirit of our institutions and as a hindrance to

commerce. Statistics are quoted to show that the exports of the United States increased at a much higher rate in the years before reciprocity than during its existence, and the assertion is made that, however much individual countries may seem to have benefited our export trade, examples of even greater benefits could be found in other directions, where no special concessions had been made.

In answer to the statement in the majority report, that the chief justification of the reci-procity policy is found in our trade with Brazil, the minority assert that the exports of leading articles immediately affected by the agreement were larger in 1805 after the abrogation of the agreement, than in any one year during its continuance. Statistics are quoted to show that the manufactures of iron and steel admitted free of duty by the agreement were \$1,800,000 in 1891, \$1,400,000 in 1893, \$1,000,000 in 1894, and nearly \$2,500,000 in 1895. In no previous years since 1896, it says, had the purchases by Brazil of car wheels, builders hardware, and locomotives been so large as they were in 1895. Larger values of naval stores, cotton-seed oil, bacon, pickied pork, butter, cotton cloths, sewing machines, and wire were exported to Brazil in 1895 than during any year of the previous decade, it cannot be asserted that the momentum of reciprocity led to this result, for it is expressly asserted that the abrogation of that policy was immediately injurious to the trade built up under it. during its continuance. Statistics are quoted to

tum of reciprocity led to this result, for it is expressly asserted toat the abrogation of that policy was immediately injurious to the trade built up under it.

The report says that the increase of trade between the United States and Cuba during the reciprocity period was principally due to the repeal of the high duty previously levied on augar. The abolition of the tax removed a restriction upon commerce. The ships which carried more sugarone way carried more of our products the other way.

The report argues that the United States cannot compete in Brazil with wheat and wheat flour from Argentine. The same reasons, "it says, "which induce our border States to import cereals from Canada impel the Brazilians to turn to what is the nearest source of supply and what is capable of supplying wheat at a less cost of production than is possible in the United States. This is evidenced by the fact that the existence of the reciprocity agreements had no influence in checking the remarkable increase in the imports of wheat and wheat flour into Brazil from Argentine."

A consular report, embodying the views of an American flour merchant in Rio Janeiro, is then quoted to show that the United States cannot compete with the River Platte republies in the exportations of flour to Brazil. It is asserted that, on the contrary, the United States and Germany had any material influence upon our exports to that country. It shows that in 1892, owing to the poor crops in Europe, we exported great quanties of wheat and flour. Later a tariff war between the United States and Germany had any material influence upon our exports to that country. It shows that in 1892, owing to the poor crops in Europe, we exported great quanties of wheat and flour. Later a tariff war between Germany and fluence upon our exports to that country. It shows that in 1892, owing to the poor crops in Europe, we exported great quanties of wheat and flour instead of from Russia. Then the Argentine Republic appeared as a great exporter of wheat, and Germany was one

The conclusion reached by the minority, perefere, are that there is little evidence of therefore, are that there is note evaluation any marked benefit from the reciprocity agreements; that the piea in their favor, based upon the flour-milling interests, is not justified by e flour-milling interests, is not justified by stistics, and that uniform rates of duty an-sing equally to the products of all nations, is couly safe policy to pursue, as it can give casion to no complaints of unfair treatment. such as must arise under a scheme of discrim inating duties.

NO AGREEMENT ON THE NAVAL BILL The Senate Rejects the Conference Report

Providing for Three Battle Ships. WASHINGTON, June 6.-The Senate gave its almost undivided attention to-day to conference reports on general appropriation bills. The first that came before it was that on the Sundry Civil bill, where no agreement had been reached in conference. The chief point in controversy between the two Houses was as to a number of Senste amendments for the construction of public buildings in the capitals of the four new States, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and Utah, and for the increase of the limits of expenditure in buildings that are being constructed in Kansas City, Mo., Savannah, Ga., and Camden, N. J., all of which were re-sisted by the House conferees. The Senate, however, by a manimous vote, insisted on these public building amendments, and the bill was referred back for further conference.

The next conference report that came up was on the Indian Appropriation bill. All points of disagreement had been settled in prior partial reports, and there had only remained two matters to be adjusted. These were as to the augment of lawyers, fees on the

prior partial representation of the manufacture of the payment of lawyers' fees manufacture of the contract schools for Indian cliffdren.

Both of these items were now adjusted, the first by an instruction to the Secretary of the interior to withhold the fund until further legislation is had, and the second by limiting the continuance of the contract schools to the first of July, 1857, instead of isos. The conference report was agreed to without any confert.

The third conference report was on the Naval the first yolley and ran away. The rock-away in which were four women, took offence at the first yolley and ran away. The rock-away in which were four women, took offence at the first yolley and ran away. The rock-away in which were four women, took offence at the first yolley and ran away. The rock-away in which were four women, took offence at the first yolley and ran away. The rock-away in which were they were headed off by a train Park Policeman Burpane caucht them. Nobod was injured.

the bill goes back for further conference. The controversy was so the number of new battle ships, the conference compromise fixing he number at three, and as to the limit of price for armor plate for those ships, the conference compromise fixing the price at \$425 per ton, The contention of the Senate was for two battle ships and \$500 a ton; that of the House for four battle ships and \$500 a ton.

The Senate adjourned till Monday at noon.

DECLINES A RENOMINATION. Congressman Turner of Virginia Will No.

Run on a Silver Platform. WASHINGTON, June 6. - Representative S. S. Turner of the Seventh Virginia Congressional district, has written an onea letter to his con-atituents decining a renomination to Congress. Mr. Turner is reasonably certain of a good ma-jority of delegates in the district Convention, and, consequently, of a renomination and elec-tion; but he prefers retirement to a renomination on a silver platform, which he deems cer-tain, in view of the action of the Democratic Siste Convention at Staunton on Wednesday last. Mr. Turner's letter is as follows:

Washington, June 5, 1896.

To the Democrats of the Seventh Congress district of Virginal I have determined not to be a candidate for renomination to Concress. The endersements I have received from counties that have already given expected from counties that have already given expected in an assumence from those that have not respected of which again my most that and renomination would be confident. I have reached the conclusion no denot spen my Road that such repositionion would be appeared in a haze reached the conclusion that could not accept it. The Stannion Convention and record of accept it. The Stannion Convention and experimental convention will adopt a particular in favor of "free and unlimited coince of aliver at the ratio of 16 to 1" and in my judgment the acceptance of a nomination on such a pistform would carry with it the obligation on the nominee to vote for such measure in Congress and the electre of it by argument in the canvass. My convictions being decided that such a poicy would be ruinness to the best interests of our people. I could not defend it to the sump; for me to do so with my conviction would be hyperisy and a consequent loss of my self-respect.

No, forced to choose between a seal in Congress and the preservation of my welf-respect, I cannot hestiate. In saying this lattack no man's optious; but cheerfully accord to those who differ with me the same honesty of onlines and purpose that I claim for myself. I thankyou for your many kindnesses to me and hope you will find a nominee ather than invest to represent son. I know you cannot find one who will fine sump; the same have done. Regretting that I feel compelled to take this step I am, very truly, &c., S. S. Tursge.

The Contest Over the Castody of the Slack Children,

WASHINGTON, June 6.- Mrs. Mary Kemble Slack applied to Judge McComas this afternoon to surrender to her the custody of her two little girls, pending any further proceedings which each charge. may be had respecting the possession of them, in accordance with the decision of the Court of in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals that the order of the New Jersey Chaucery Court must be respected. Counsel for Mrs. Ferrine, the children's aunt, surprised the Court by announcing that their client had this morning sued out a writ of error to the United States supreme Court, which, they claimed took the jurisdiction for the time being out of the District of Columbia courts. Judge McComas finally declined to act at the present time, but declared that when the mandate of the Court of Appeals reached him, as he expected, on the 17th inst., he would deliver the children to their mother.

Bills Signed by the President,

WASHINGTON, June 6. - The President has approved the Filled Cheese bill, the Arizona Funding act, the bill relating to the sale of gas in the District of Columbia, the bill granting a right of way through Grand Canon, Ariz, and the Fortingation Appropriation bill.

THE 7TH IN THE FIELD.

SHAM BATTLE AND REVIEW AT

A Hot Day at Camp Gen, Pitzgerald, and Labortone Marching and Charging in the Hills and Vales of the Maneavro Field-Dimer Hour at Hendquarters. No weather bureau is attached to the Naional Guard organization of this State-and the worst luck for it, say the soldier boys of the Seventh Regiment, which went on duty yesterday. It was just the kind of day that a man wouldn't pick out for an eight-hour job at play-ing soldier-moist, sticky, and hot. Under such ctreumstances, marching about an open field in uniform, with a heavy gun and knapsack to carry, may be a very fine bit of patriotism from a lofty point of view, but it cesses to have any individual attraction whatsoever. It was a day

to try men's souls in "Camp Gen. Fitzgerald." Probably nine-tenths of the Seventh Regiment when they arose yesterday would have been glad to let their membership lapse for one day, had such a course been practicable. But the spirit of loyalty in this crack military organization is stronger than the distaste for hardships, and the perspiring National Guardsmen gathered at the armory before 9:30 o'clock. the hour for starting, in gratifying numbers, so that the roster was all but full before the set time. The men wore fatigue uniform, with white belinets, black leggings, overcoats rolled, and knapsacks, and carried one day's rations. At 9:30 they marched from the armory to the music of the regimental band and down Fifth avenue between rows of applauding spectators. Twenty cars, making up a special train, were waiting at the Grand Central Station to take them to Van Cortlandt Park, where "Camp Gen. Fitzgerald" was to be pitched. As the care were moving out there was a sound of swift footsteps down the long passageway and a clamor of fierce yells:

"hi, there! Stop the train! Hold on. We want to get aboard. Hold up a minute." Three red-faced privates sprinted down the platform. Their lackets were unbuttoned, their knapsacks joited loosely on their shoulders, and they gave every indication of having prepared for the fray in extreme haste. The train didn't stop, but all the other soldiers cheered on the runners, inspiring them to such exertions that they finally caught up and were hauled aboard, breathless, panting, and dripping with perspiration, by their admiring fellow soldiers,

It was about 10:30 o'clock when the regiment reached Van Cortlandt Park and pitched camp. After the preliminaries of settlement were conciuded, there was guard mount, parade, and the ciuded, there was guard mount, paraste, and the close order drilling, which occupied the remain-der of the morning and a little more. Dinner was eaten from the knapsacks in the shade of the big trees around the old mansion, which made comfortable headquarters. By this time the crowd of visitors had begun to arrive visit-ors on foot, visitors on bicycles, visitors in carts and traps and baby carriages, and visitors on horseback. Most of them, particularly the gift visitors, seemed to have personal acquaint-ance with and interest in the soldier boys, and sat and talked with them through the dinner hour.

and and talked with them through the dinner hour.

It was a brief respite. Just as the soldiers had become cool and comfortable the insistent drum and exasperating bugie gave warning that work was to commence again. It was the battle exercise this time, and while the final details were being arranged the unhappy soldiers with their warm equipment and heavy rifles stood out in the open, oozing perspiration at every pore and saying "damp" with simple eloquence. To them the order that marked the preparation for war was a great relief. Off went the Second Hattalion, under Major Conover, to take possession of the slightly wooded hill at the further, end of the parade grounds, which had the notable advantage of offering defences mainst sunstroke. After they were settled in what would have been a highly desirable locality in times of peace, the First Hattalion, under Major Abrahams, proceeded to dispetitheir screenty by a fierce attack from the west and south. During the encounter considerable smoke drifted over the held, but the view was sufficiently unobscured to show the men of the First pressing up the hill and occupying it. Victory seemed to be theirs, when resinfarcements of the Second, who may have been up the trees, or at any rate had been semswhere in conceaiment, took them on the flank, coming upon them from the northwest and drove them back, which terminated those manouvers. trees, or at any rate had been somewhere in concealment, took them on the flank, coming upon them from the northwest and drove them back, which terminated those manouvres.

Next came the drill by battalions in open order, with firing by companies, by battalions, and at will. The firing, as good judges asserted, was excellent. Certainly it seemed formidable enough to lay ears when the whole battalion let off a volley that sounded like one tremendous gun.

gun.
"If there were only a few dead men lying around," remarked a man who stood near the reporter, "you couldn't tell it from the real thing." thing."
"Yes, you could if you'd ever been in a real battle," rejoined an older man who wore the Loyal Legion butten in his coat. No blank cartridge that ever was fired sounds like a loudcartridge that ever was fired sounds like a loaded one. You can tell the difference between blank volleys and real ones a mile off, if you've ever stood up before bullets."

Forty rounds of cartridges were fired before slience settled on the field, and a gray mist of powder sinoke obscured the view, but a light breeze soon swept this away. After a short rest, the regiment formed again, and was reviewed by ice. Fitzgerald and his shaft. While the reviewing was going on a line could be seen approaching slowly from the southward. It was the First Battery, who were to relieve the state of the new vanicate is to cut the freight.

Four Thirteenth Regiment Men Apologica for Sending Them.

Privates W. D. McCormick, George Michel, William H. Bond, and tiny Wood of Company E. Thirteenth Regiment, in Brooklyn, pald & visit one night recently to the l'ourteenth Regiment armory while Company F was giving a "blow-out." Feeling that they had been shallbily treated, they sent a sharp letter to Capt. John F. Carroll of Company F, enclosing some cigar stumps. They now seem to understand that it was not a pretty thing to do, for vester-day they forwarded this apology to Capt. Car-

day they forwarded this apology to Capt. Carroll:

"Sin: The undersigned wish to humbly apologize to you for their insuberdinate conduct in
sending you an impertment fetter containing
the stumps of several cigars, and in allowing
themselves to be interviewed regarding the
same, and in giving out a statement for publication in the saily press.

"This was done without thought or knowledge of the greatness of the effence we were
committing, but we now know that we have been
guilty of a very serious breach of military discipline, and hereby retract all that we have said
or done, and endeavor in this way to make
reparation to you for our offence.

"We are truly sorry for our conduct, and
trust that you may be pleased to accept this
apology."

apology. AN ITALIAN SEEKS REVENGE. Just Out of Jall He Is Accused of Mur-

Dominico Manza, an Italian organ grinder of 238 North Fifth street, Williamsburgh, was sent to the penitentlary a year ago for wounding a country man with a stiletto. He was released recently and blamed Carmino Annachino, a special policeman, for his conviction. Early yesterday morning Manza entered the special policeman's saloon on Havemeyer street. He asked for a drink, and when Annachino re-fused to serve him, it is alleged, he drow a stiletto and jumped over the barto attack the saloon keeper. The latter received a wound in the right arm.

Manza was arrested and taken to the Bedford avenue station, where an unleaded revolver was found in his coat. He was locked up on two charges of assault, and when arraigned before Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday he said he would have revenge at some other time. He was held in \$1,000 hall on each charge.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6. The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: David N. Burke of New York, Consul-General as Tangler, Mo.

George F. Smithers of Delaware, Consul at Chung-George F. Smithers of Delaware, Chief Examiner of the Civil Serven of New York. Chief Examiner of the Civil Servec Commission.

A. 6. Maylic, special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals at New Critans.

Tostmasters—Frank il lynical & Fayetteville, N. Y., James McCloskey, as Johnsonburg, Fa.: Borre Bandon, at McDunaud, Fa. and H. O. Walter, at Lebanoo, Harry W. Jones of New Jersey, to be chaptain, and Bannet B. Paimer of Georgia, assistant surgeon in the Bayl. Ramuel H. Painter of Courses.

Bayy

William E. Atlee to be Third Lieutenant and A. L.

Oamble to be Second Lieutenant in the revenue cutter
service.

Good morning! Have you read Thomas Sinter's effector men on page 4? - 444s.

ENGLISH MONEY LENDERS.

Widesprend Frand Alleged by a Man Who

Han Been Investigating Thom. The American pawnbroker and the English money lender are engaged in a general way in the same line of business, but their methods are different and they appeal to different classes of borrowers. Some of the facts brought out by the recent investigation of the English money lenders and the tricks that they employ to extert usurious rates of interest have surprised even the Englishmer themselves, accustomed as they are upon the money lender as a national institution whose usefulness is unquestioned. Thomas Farrow, Secretary of the Agricul-

tural Banks Association, is the man who started the last campaign against the money lenders, and it is chiefly due to his own investigations that the revelations have been made. Through his work one of the most notorious usurers has just been sent to prison end a dozen others have fled the country or given up business. Mr. Farrow has circulated broadcast plain statements of fact about the great money-leading concerns, giving their names and details of their victims. One penny boos of his, "In the Money Lender's Clutches," has sold to the extent of 100,000 copies, though it left the press only five months ago. It was through the formation of the Agricultural Banks Association that Mr. Farrow's

has sold to the extent of 100,000 contes, though it left the bress only five months ago. It was through the formation of the Agricultural Hanks Association that Mr. Farrow's attention was drawn to the moncy lenders, From Information which was placed before his first committee meeting, he was impressed by the fact that in every other country the land had been overrun with extortioners before such banks were started. He wondered whether the same thing was true in England, and he soon learned enough to make him want to carry his investigations further. Mr. Farrow insorted advertisements in more than 500 papers, and distributed 20,000 leafest asking for information. He also visited hundreds of borrowers whose mannes and addresses were secured from the fills of Sale Registry and other sources. As a result of his inquiries he said histowesk to an English writer that the number of people in the money lenders' ciutches was immense, especially among farmers, clergymen, and working people.

"Country clergymen," he said, "consequent upon agricultural depression, are driven to try to get temporary aid, and, once they are in the toils, thore is too often little escaps for them. Personally, I know of many clergymen thus bound. The usurers like to have dealings with farmers, for the farmer if usually an honest man, and as ac is tied to one place by his calling, he cannot slip away like a townsman. The bills of sale registered in England alone average 0,100 a year, and their number gives only a faint idea of the extent of the evil. I myself, in the early stage of my inquiries, put a test advertisement in four London papers for one day only, offering money at ten per cent, and obtained "Na replies."

"Their advortisements offering money are crammed with faiseloods. Many of them movey lenders?"

"What are your chief complaints against the money lenders, and your chief complaints against the money lenders of the money lenders in every lond movers. The own his gain to the ruin of bundreds and interest the number of each of the mon

JAPAN'S SUBSIDIZED SHIPS.

American Shipbuilding Prices.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.-S. Asam of Tokio, who is at the head of a new Japanese syndicate with \$5,000,000 capital to start a new line of steamers between the principal ports of Japan and Portland, arrived here yesterday. Under leate is to cut the freight and passenger rates to a low point.

BICYCLISTS HELP ONE ANOTHER.

A Young Woman to Difficulty Who Was "There is a sort of camaraderic among all classes of bicycle riders," said a swell young the one common interest and does not extend to any breach of propriety or of any reasonable

to any breach of propriety or of any reasonable conventionality.

"One atterneen last week I took a long ride into the country above the Harlem. A punctured the district the desired mess that it was dark when I reached the upper end of Central Park on mr way home. The law required that my lantern should be thinted and I had no match. While I was looking around for a park redicement to appeal to, a venus man who saw my predicament colitely offered to help me out, lighted my lantern, and, raising his hat, lumped on his wheel and rode off. There was no attempt to intrude his acquaintan e on me, or to take any advantage of the incident."

Got Off a Trolley Car While It Was in Motion and Broke Her Leg. Mrs. Delia McKelvey of 876 Dean street,

Brooklyn, was found about 10% o'clock on Friday night on the sidewalk in Flatbush nue, near Maibone street, in Brooklyn, suffering nue, near Mallone street, in procetyn, suiering from a broken leg, and was taken to the Seney Hospital. Sho said she received the injury on alighting from a Flatbush avenue trolley car, which was in motion, and that the conductor passed on without waiting to see whether she wanted any assistance

TROLLEY SPEED IN BROOKLYN. Motormen and Conductors Discharged for Recklessness.

President A. L. Johnson of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company in Brooklyn says that within the last two months over 150 motormen and conductors have been discharged for running the cars at a reckless rate of speed. The commany insi-ts, he says, that the men will not attempt to make up for lost time by speeding. The motormen have been instructed to bring the cars to a full stop at liedford avenue, Kings Highway, and at all asphalt crossings.

Bishop Lawrence, Harvard Alumni Mar-Boston, June 6. The Alumni Association of

Harvard University has elected Bishop Law-rence of the class of '71 chief marshal of rence of the class of it cher marshal or niumil on commencement day. The appoint-ment always goes to the class which has been out of codege twenty-five years. The marshal's badge of authority will be a baton bound with crimson cord, given to him as a souvenir by fhe university. Roger Wolcott, Lieutenant-Gov-ernor, was marshal last year.

Arrested in Mexico by Mistake. El Paso, Tex., June 6. Charles Davies of

Buffalo, N. Y., while sightseeing in Juarez, Mexico, yesterday afternoon, was arrested by Mexican soldiers, charged with being one of five cowboys who attempted to rescue a comrade from Juarez military prison on last Sanday afternoon. Davies arrived here only resterally from liutfalo and dressed as a cowboy. He will be kept in solitary confinement for seventy-two hours, as usual, before getting a hearing.

Another Barbary Lamb at the Park. The lamb born to the souded or Barbary wile abree at Central Park on last Friday morning has a companion of its own size and kind now. The little stranger was brought into the world by the wild sheep which Director Smith calls Barbary Two. It is not known at what hour the youngster arrived, but it was some time early yesterday morning.



## JUDGMENT

has been pronounced on our goods, make and price. When a merchant is favored with duplicate orders his joy is plainly pictured on his tace. Our enormous output-at least 1,400 Suits per week-is an illustration of the appreciation our work is earning.

It is a bold bid for favor that we are making-

NO MORE \$15.00

for made-to-measure suit of West of England serges, tweeds worsteds, etc., but our reward is already in sight.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,

Wholesale Woollen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St. 10 Branch Salesrooms to This City.

Sun Building, Park Row and Nassau, (Open evenings.) 47 and 49 Benver St. Arende Building, 71 Brondway. Equitable Bidg., 120 Brondway (7th floor). Postal Telegraph Building, 258 Brondway inth floor).

579 Broadway, bet, Prince and Houston, 1,191 Broadway, near 28th St. Tailor Shops, 41 and 43 Lispenard Mt.
Send for Samples and Self-Measurement
Blanks.

Ciothes kept in repair—no charge. 48 Wood St., London, England,

BROOKLYN RAILROAD WRECK Collide-Several Persons Hurt.

There was a collision about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning between switch engine 35 of the King's County Elevated Railroad and engine 5 of the Canarsie Railroad on the track of the latter road in the sharp curve in East New the latter road in the sharp curve in East New the latter avenues. There were two open the country of the control of the sharp curve in East New to the theatre on the latter somewhere on the latter were two open the country of the control of the country of the York and Vesta avenues. There were two open cars, each filled with passengers, attached to the engine of the Canarsie road and the other engine was dragging four coal cars. The Canarsie train was steaming rapidly to the beach when the elevated railroad train came into view. Both engineers reversed their levers, but could not stop the coilision. The front of each engine was badly warped, the platform of the first car was smashed, and haif an hour was required to clear the track. All the passengers got a bad shaking-up, and some of them were severely bruised.

Fourteen-year-old, Tony Baker of Avenue L.

Fourteen-year-old, Tony Baker of Avenue L.

Tig ourselves out properly.

We went to the theatre somewhere on the to a hotel and registered.

Detective Lockwood hurried around West Farms and the story was retoid him by the lads around the square.

"We are to the charte somewhere on the to a hotel and registered."

Interest to the track wood hurried around West Farms and the story was retoid him by the lads around the square.

"The boys say the girls gave them the allo,"

The boys say the girls gave them the hotel the next morning and started out. A hook away the girls told them to wait a minthe both to the treat to a hotel and registered."

The boys say the girls gave them the slip,"

They had breakfast at the hotel the ext morning and started out. A hook away the girls told them to wait a minthe hotel the next morning and started out. A hook away the girls told them to wait a minthe hotel the theatre was somewhere on the to a hotel and registered."

Where are the theatre somewhere on the to a hotel and registered."

The boys say the girls gave them the slop."

The boys say the girls gave them the slop."

Where are the fellows now? "McLaughlin asked."

99 Graham street, Brooklyn, had an exciting adventure on Friday afternoon. He says that while turning from Fulton street into Broadway a young woman halled him from the sec-ond-story window of the house on the corner and he entered the house and passed up stairs. The woman who called him opened the door of another woman then seized him and after thrashing him soundly robbed him, as he al-leges, of \$8.75.

leres, of \$8.75.

He was badly cut and bleeding, and it took an ambulance surgeon half an hour todress his wounds at the Howard House. When he notified a policeman and search was made for his assailants it was found that they had decamped, Later on, however, William McGrill of Fulton street and Schenectady avenue, who was fully identified by Goodwin as one of them, was arrested, and Justice Harriman has held him in \$1,500 for examination.

A RHYTHMICAL PUMP.

Miss Gibb Deposes that Her Brains Respond to It and She Can't Sleep.

John Gibb, the millionaire dry goods merchant, applied to Justice Clement in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn vesterday for an inunction to restrain Contractor Charles Vivian from operating a centrifugal pump at night near the plaintiff's summer residence at Islip, L. I. H. O. Havemeyer is reclaiming some land from the Great South Bay at Islip and Vivlan is doing the dredging. The centrifugal pump is worked with a steam engine and Mr. Gibb and his family complain that the noise caused by

systems.
Dr. Emery furnished an affidavit declaring the pumping nothing short of criminal. Miss florence Gibb deposed that the noise is lond and rythmical, and that she is kept awake by her brains responding to the regularly recurring sound of the pump. Decision was reserved.

A \$100,000 RLAZE IN BROOKLYN. Howard & McDermott's Leather Factory Is Gutted.

The morocco leather factory of Howard & Me-Dermott, in Schenck street and Park avenue, was partially burned down yesterday morning. The fire started about 3 o'clock in the big frame extension on Schenck street, and the building was gutted. Four alarms were sent out, and the firemen had hard work in preventing the the fremen had hard work in preventing the flames extending to the main building, a six-story brick structure, on Park avenue. The owners estimate their loss at over \$100,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Between 400 and 500 men, women, and girls are steadily employed in the factory, but work will have to be shut down for a comple of weeks.

The police have not discovered any foundation for the rumor that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Morton, Bliss & Co. Have Not Bought the Ningara Falls H. P. and M. Co.

George T. Bilss of Morton, Bliss & Co. said resterday that there was no foundation for the statement made in an Albany despatch that his firm had purchased the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Bliss said further that no negotiations to that end were pending or contemplated.

lisie that the Eight-hour law is repeatedly violated in Government work. It was said vester-day that President Compers of the American Federation of Labor has been hothled by Serie-tary Carlisle that he will make a test case on violation of the Eight-hour law when positive evidence of its violation has been presented.

Patally Injured While Running a Bacc. William J. Morris, 9 years old, died yesterday afternoon at his home, at 1,630 Second avenue, from concussion of the brain. Last Thursday he was running a race hear his home with an-other boy when he fell, striking his head against the sidewalk.

RUNAWAY GIRLS HAVE FUN

THEIR BOY FRIENDS TELL OF THEIR ANTICS IN THE BOWERY.

Goldle French's Stepfather Says She Took Sir \$400 with Mer from Her Middle Vilinge Home, and the Police Are After Her and Mer Friend, Goldie Morgan. Police Captain Frers wishes to catch two Westchester girls, and he wishes to capture them before they spend all of the \$400 which one of them took for the purposes of their city spree. The girls are Goldie French and Goldie Morgan. They are attractive blondes, living in Middle Village, a Westchester annex in the

vicinity of the Country Club grounds.

Miss French is 17 years old, and Miss Morgan. is a trifle younger. They are of lively disposition. and the rural village long has been too small to meet their approbation; so they ran away from it on last Thursday.

Miss French's stepfather, James Stewart, had saved \$400. He likes Middle Village and wants o buy land there. Lately his savings reached a figure that gave bim hope of realizing his pet project. This led him to talk a good deal about his money and his intentions.
"If he buys land there we'll never get away

from the sleepy old place," Miss French was wont to complain. On Thursday she carried out her plan to frustrate her stepfather's project. She ran away from home, and, he says, took his \$400 with her. Mr. Stewart did not discover that his money was gone until Friday. He had thought the girls would come home soon, and at first he had said nothing. When he found his money drawer empty he concluded that the girls would not come back until the money was all gone, and he hurried over to the police sta-tion and asked Capt. Frees to hunt them up, Detective Locawood went to work on the case

tion and asked Capt. Frees to hunt them up, letective Lockwood went to work on the case at once.

He found some people who had seen the girls rid up toward West Farms on a Mount Vernon trolley car.

He went to With Farms and learned that two vouths who rarel that much money to spend for clothing had any tred in new suits and with a story to tell. The ads are John H. McLaughlin, 18 years old, of Tremont avenue and West Farms and Lornis Minton. 17 years old, of Tremont avenue and West Farms road, West Farms. They are old chimms and divided their time between the two villages, hanging around the open squares of those riral annexes to New York. They had regaled their comrades with stories of adventures in the Howery, which they had often talked of and longed for but had never before realized, at least to such an extent. The missing ciril figured in their stories.

"You see it was this way." Minton told his companions. "I went over to West Chester to find Jack. I found him all right, and pretty soon we met the foldlies. You've seen 'em with us lots 'o times. Well, Biey were all togged out and all excitement. Say, boys,' they said, "Did we go? Well, you can bet your life we did, and the girls had no end o' stuff. We had dinner and drinks and the girls nuture for their necks and mair, and said they were going to the theatre.

"Say, folks'll! think it funny if you take us."

quired to clear the track. All the passengers got a bad shaking-up, and some of them were severely bruised.

Fourteen-year-old, Tony Baker of Avenue I. and Ninety-rifth street, who was on the front platform of the first ear, probably saved his life by jumping off. He escaped with a sprained toot. Ex-Justice Scheillein and his wife were thrown against the seat in front of them, and the former had his leg badly bruised, and the latter her back wrenched.

Others injured were: Frank Dedreux of 41 Vermont street, cut on right leg; John Robinson of 111 Cooper street, severe-shock; William Michael Marker of the leg.

There is only a single track at the place where the accident occurred and it is used by the elevated company in transporting ceal to its yard, It is stated there was no dagman on duty there yesterday morning, and the accident is said to have been directly due to the failure of the Canarsie railroad to notify the other company of the change in the time table which went into charge of Engineer William Cramer and Conductor Charles Eckert.

HARRY GOODWIN'S PLIGHT.

Decoyed by a Woman to Be Heaten and Bobbed.

Harry Goodwin, a livery stable employee, of the charm street, Brooklyn, had an electing of the charm of the first the property of the charm of the first the property of the charge in the time table which went into the charge in the time table which went into the charge of Engineer William Cramer and Conductor Charles Eckert.

HARRY GOODWIN'S PLIGHT.

Pecoyed by a Woman to Be Heaten and Bobbed.

Harry Goodwin, a livery stable employee, of the charm of the first the property of the charm of the police are securing the Bowery in search of the missing grits.

Archour are the fellows now ?" McLaughlin asked.

"Gone back to the Bowery to see if they can's due the grits, I guess, "the boys said.

McLaughlin and Whoton reapout midthe grits, I guess, "the boys said.

McLaughlin and Whoton reapout midthe grits, I guess, "the boys said.

McLaughlin and Whoton reapout midthe grits, I guess, "the boys said.

McLaughl

ARRESTS IN A CHURCH ROW.

Two Members of Father Formanack's Flock Taken Into Custody, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 6.- The trouble beon the mambans of St. John's Church in this city and the pastor, the Rev. the room on the second floor, and when he en-tered she closed and locked it. Two men and tered she closed and locked it. Two men and the control of the trustees of the parish and also of Joseph Wasenko, a member of the congregation, who has been elected Treasurer of the parish in place of Father Formanack. There is opposition in the church to Father Formanack.

parish in page of rather rormanack. There is opposition in the church to Father Formanack. He is charged with having said that he would as soon preside over a congregation of hogs as St. John's parish, and it was only the money consideration that kept him there.

When this was reported a petition eigned by several handren members of the congregation was presented to lishoo Tierney of this diocese asking that the pastor be removed and another substituted. It did not have the effect of securing the removal of Father Formanack, so the congregation took it upon itself to cleet a new Treasurer, and thus cut off the supply of money which it was said was the chief thing that kept Father Formanack in the parish. Accordingly Joseph Wasenko was elected Treasurer. Then the pastor appealed to the Bishon, and was advised to take counsel. He engaged ex-Secretary of State Phelan of this city. The parish by-laws provide that a trustee shall act as Treasurer, and Wasenko is not a trustee. In some manner Wasenko secured the money of the church, and when demand was made for it refused to give it up. Last night body writs, calling for the arrest of Wasenko and Stephen Stelick, who also has money belonging to the church in his possession, were issued and given to Sheriff Fencion for service. Property to the value of \$5,000 was also attached.

value of \$5,000 was also attached. CRUISE OF NAVAL CADETS. The Monongahela and the Bancroft Will

Take Annapolis Boys to Sea. ANNAPOLIS, June 6. Secretary Herbert left here for Washington this morning on the Dolphin. The Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy held its final meeting to-day and

mijourned. It is understood that among the mijourned. It is understood that among the recommendations it will make will be one making the age of admission of cadets from 15 to 18 years, instead of from 15 to 20 years. The annual eruse will begin on next Monday, when the Monongaheia and Bancrott will steam down the law. The Monongaheia, Commander Edwin White, will go to Madeirs and the Bancroft, in commander B. F. Tilley, will take the engineer division on a trip along the coast, touching at the different navy yards. About 155 cadets will take the cruise in the Monongaheia. In addition there will be 137 seamen and 17 martines. The vessel is expected to return home about Sept. 1.

## HUMPHREYS

"BRAIN FAC"

GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical and Norsous Weakness and Prostration, arising from long continued illness. Excessive Physical or Mental Application, Exhausting brains upon the system beyond its power of recuperation. The symptoms are varied; Weakness, Easy Pangue, Weak or Lame Back, Swess or Starting on going to sleep, Vertigo, Singing in the Secretary Caritale and the Trade Unions, Lars. No 23 to a HOMEOPATHIC TONIC and For some time the labor unions have been | will make you well. If there is indigestion alternate with No. 10, the famous Specific for

> taste conted tongue, offensive breath, loss of appetite, and dult, heavy, stupid feeling, rising of water or food after cating. Scores of sufferers have been restored by the use of

DYSPEPSIA, indigestion, weak stomach, bad

SPECIFICS No. 24 and No. 10.

"77" FOR Rose Cold

Homoeopathic Book mailed free.

Sold by druggists or sent prepaid upon receipt of price, flask \$1.00, trial 25 cents. Humphreys Modi-cine Company, 111 William st., New York.